

HOUSE VOTES DOWN COCKRAN

NO INVESTIGATION OF THE DALZELL CHARGES.

Personal Controversy Not Renewed.—Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Williams discuss the tariff—Lively but Good-Humored Debate—House Laughs at Champ Clark

WASHINGTON, April 27.—From the excitement of yesterday incident to the Dalzell-Cockran controversy, the House today settled down to calmer deliberation and did business, yet not without a great deal of talk. Instead of being acrimonious and personal, however, it was marked with good humor.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and before that time the galleries were filled to their capacity with spectators who anticipated a lively sequel to the Dalzell-Cockran performance of the day before. Throughout the day the crowd remained and waited for another battle, and in lieu of the personal controversy they were rewarded by hearing a debate between Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Mo.) and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) on the tariff.

After the disposal of appropriation bills, the Speaker ruled upon the question of privilege presented by Mr. Cockran's resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House to investigate the charges which Mr. Dalzell made against him of receiving pay for supporting McKinley in 1896. The Speaker read a long list of precedents tending to show that the Cockran resolution did not present a question of privilege. The only important precedent to the contrary was in the action of the House in expelling Roberts, the polygamist Representative from Utah.

"What is alleged to be charged," said the Speaker, "does not constitute a crime. It is only a question of propriety and the conduct of a private citizen. The House could not punish him if it desired to do so. In view of a decision of the Supreme Court, there is also grave doubt whether the House could, if it were to adopt the resolution, compel a syllable of testimony to be taken under it. The Chair, therefore, decides that the resolution does not present a matter of privilege."

Mr. Williams appealed, and the appeal was laid on the table—109 to 125—a strictly party vote.

Consideration of the bill to provide that Government supplies shipped to the Philippines shall be carried in American bottoms was then resumed, and Mr. Littlefield discussed the tariff question. From the standpoint of protection he made a much stronger speech than did Mr. Dalzell yesterday.

He characterized Mr. Cockran's speech as a demagogic attack upon the policy of protection and charged that the grille from New York had used epithets for argument, denunciation for demonstration, and that his discussion, although eloquent, added nothing to the sum of human knowledge, or anything to the store of human wisdom.

He asked the Democrats if they stood by the free trade of Mr. Cockran. He demanded to know if they stood by the grille from New York had used epithets for argument, denunciation for demonstration, and that his discussion, although eloquent, added nothing to the sum of human knowledge, or anything to the store of human wisdom.

Mr. Clark said he would answer and "knock the pine" out of Littlefield's speech if he could have an hour to do it. The Republicans laughed at this, whereupon Mr. Clark offered to hire a hall jointly with Mr. Littlefield after the adjournment of Congress and discuss protection versus free trade. Mr. Littlefield said he was not in the lecturing business—he left the hiring of halls for students to Mr. Brynne. He asked if any member stood by Mr. Cockran's free trade speech.

Representative Baker of Brooklyn shouted "Yes, and I will stand by it," and Mr. Clark's offer to hire a hall and debate with Mr. Littlefield on protection against free trade. Mr. Baker's "but in" was greeted with loud shouts for "yes" and "yes" and Mr. Littlefield smilingly declined the proposition.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri asked Mr. Littlefield if he would stand by the grille from New York had used epithets for argument, denunciation for demonstration, and that his discussion, although eloquent, added nothing to the sum of human knowledge, or anything to the store of human wisdom.

Mr. Littlefield declared that where it should be shown that a manufacturer was enabled to sell his goods cheaper abroad than at home by reason of the operation of the tariff, he was in favor of reduction of the tariff to an extent sufficient to prevent such a condition. The Democrats cheered. In making that statement, Mr. Littlefield said, he spoke only for himself, and assumed to speak for the Republican party.

Furthermore, he declared, amid Democratic applause, that he did not believe that the Senate had the constitutional power to affect the revenue by negotiating reciprocity treaties without the approval of the House. He denied that the tariff was the mother of trusts.

Representative Williams, replying to Mr. Littlefield, asked some questions. Was the tariff a tax, and did the Republicans favor a tariff which would shelter monopoly? The Democratic position, he said, was not to place every article made by a trust on the free list, but to reduce the tariff as to make it impossible for a trust to increase its price by reason of the tariff.

As to Mr. Cockran's speech, he agreed with him in some respects and disagreed with him in others; every Democrat had individual views.

Just before recess was taken at 6:30 o'clock the Democrats achieved a victory. For several days the Republicans have been endeavoring to get consent to have political speeches for certain members in the House. The record, by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, has repeatedly objected. To-day Mr. Grosvenor offered a resolution to suspend the rule so as to permit members to extend remarks in the Record for three days after adjournment. Mr. Williams vigorously protested, and won his point. He demanded a roll call, and every Democrat voted against the resolution, as did a dozen Republicans, while others skirted the vote, and Mr. Grosvenor's resolution was defeated by a vote of 125 to 109.

After three roll calls the House to-night, by a vote of 123 to 98, passed the bill providing that Government supplies for the Philippines shall be shipped in American bottoms. Consideration of the measure occupied practically all of the time of the night session.

Judge Pritchard Goes to Circuit Bench. WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Judge Pritchard succeeds Judge Simonon, who died recently. He is now United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and presided at the trials of Macher, Giff and others who were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the purchase of postal supplies.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, April 27.—These army orders were issued to-day: Major James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, to additional duty as engineer of the fourth light house district, relieving Col. William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers.

The retirement from active service of Col. Timothy E. Wilson, assistant Surgeon General, is announced. Capt. H. W. Wilson, commissary, from Washington to Chicago as assistant purchasing commissary.

Capt. Charles S. Brownell, Corps of Engineers, from New Orleans to this city, in charge of the public buildings and grounds, relieving Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, who gets leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of the Joint resolution of Congress.

These navy orders were issued: Lieutenant-Commander A. A. Ackerman, to naval war college.

Lieutenant-Commander B. T. Walling, from navy yard, New York, to duty as commander of naval base at Cuba, and command of the fleet.

Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Capenhart, from the Constitution, to duty as naval tender station.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Rohrbaugh, from the Constitution, to duty as naval tender station.

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APPROPRIATION BILLS PASS.

Senate and House Agree to the Conference Reports.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—When the Senate met this morning the conference report on the General Deficiency bill was presented and agreed to.

The conferees struck out the Senate amendment excluding all aliens brought to the United States by transportation companies having contracts with foreign Governments for bringing aliens to the United States.

The Austrian Ambassador had called on the President to protest against this amendment before he learned that it had been killed.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented and adopted after a brief explanation as to why the Senate amendment removing the limit of subsidiary coinage had been omitted. Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that that committee was satisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury already had ample power to purchase all the silver bullion needed for subsidiary coins, and it had therefore consented to the elimination of the amendment.

The Senate amendment eliminating the extensions of the Chinese Exclusion law was adopted, the provision now simply excluding the exclusion acts now in effect. This action is made necessary by the recent denunciation of the treaty by China.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for repairs to the island immigrant station was eliminated.

In the conferees' report the Senate amendment appropriating \$12,000 for the New York appraiser's warehouse was agreed to. An amendment was inserted requiring estimates in detail for lighting Ambrose Channel, New York harbor.

The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment providing for an office building for Senators to cost \$3,000,000. The appropriation for improvement of the White House grounds was cut from \$7,000 to \$3,000. A provision was inserted authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to receive \$35,000 from the executive committee of the State of Liberty in New York, and authorizing the Secretary of War to keep that statue in repair and pay for the same from the appropriation for supplies under the Quartermaster's Department.

The appropriation for enforcement of the Anti-Trust laws was made available during the year 1905, as proposed by the House, instead of "until expended," as proposed by the Senate.

The Senate at noon agreed to the conferees' report on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was sent to conference this morning and the conference report agreed to this afternoon by the Senate.

The House also agreed to the reports on the four bills. This disposes of all the regular appropriation bills. The Emergency River and Harbor bill is still in conference.

MORMON INQUIRY ADJOURNS.

Testimony That Apostle Taylor, Who Has Five Wives.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—L. E. Abbott, former Sheriff of Davis county, Utah, was the first witness in the Smoot case this morning before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

"Apostle John W. Taylor is reputed to have five wives," Abbott testified. "He has two wives at Farmington, where I live. One is Nellie Todd and the other Nettie Woolley. I am a Mormon myself, and these people are my Mormon neighbors. They live catty-cornered across the street from each other. Nellie Todd has six children, the oldest 16 and the youngest 2 years old. Nettie Woolley has five children, the oldest 11 or 12. Apostle Taylor is 45 or 46 years of age."

Q. (By Mr. Taylor.) Who are the other reputed wives? A. Rhoda and Roxie Wellington, twin sisters, who live a mile from me. They would be 24 years of age.

Q. When did it become public talk that they were the wives of Apostle Taylor? A. About two years ago.

Q. Where were they living? A. One of them with each of his wives as hired girls. Q. How many wives has he? A. Two.

The object of the inquiry was to bring out the fact that both Apostle Taylor and Walter Stead had married since 1890, the date of the Woodruff manifesto prohibiting polygamy. Sheriff Abbott testified that both had married since the manifesto according to public notoriety.

Q. (By Mr. Overman.) How often does Apostle Taylor visit his wives at Farmington? A. I don't know.

The inquiry brought out the fact that Apostle Taylor is supposed to be in Canada. He has property there.

Q. (By Mr. Dubois.) Do you know whether the joint high priests of the high officials of the Mormon Church go to Mexico or Canada to contract plural marriages? A. I understand they do not go through the temple or marry plural wives with the consent of the Mormon people.

Q. (By Mr. Overman.) How often does the United States Marshal of Utah have been unable to locate Apostle Taylor, George Teasdale, Abraham Cannon, Heber J. Grant, M. F. W. Lillian Hamlin Cannon and Marion W. Merritt?

A letter was read from President Joseph F. Smith, dated April 15, expressing regret that he could not procure the attendance of these persons.

Mr. Taylor here rested and Chairman Burrows announced that the committee would stand adjourned subject to his call.

The Senate to-day authorized the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess and to appoint a subcommittee to sit at such times and places as it should fit, to continue its investigation into the right of Reed Smoot to sit in the Senate. The subcommittee will go to Utah during the summer to take further testimony.

NOMINATIONS PASSED ON.

Only Twenty-one Left by the Senate—250 Confirmed Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The executive calendar of the Senate was cleared for the session this afternoon, nearly 250 nominations being confirmed, of which 120 were postmasters. There were seventy-seven promotions in the navy and fifty in the army.

There remain unconfirmed the nominations of eighteen postmasters, most of them in Southern States, held up because objectionable to the Senators of their respective States, and three others, namely: D. Crum, colored, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston; Charles F. McKenna, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Judge for the District of Porto Rico, and Capt. Albert D. Mills, now superintendent of the West Point Military Academy with the rank of Brigadier-General is opposed because it jumps him over the heads of some 60 officers who have been in the service longer than he.

Among those confirmed to-day were Beckman Withrop of New York, now secretary of the Philippine Commission, to be Governor of Porto Rico, and Charles A. Judson to be Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio. The latter, who was the candidate of the Foraker faction in Ohio, was nominated to succeed Edmund H. Zuerhorst, a Dick adherent, after a prolonged contest.

When the nomination was sent in a week ago Senator Dick introduced a bill to abolish the office of Collector at Sandusky by making it tributary to Cleveland. When the nomination was reached to-day, however, Mr. Dick merely entered his protest and withdrew his opposition.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, April 27.—The training ship Minneapolis, flagship of Rear Admiral Wise, has arrived at New York; the collier Lebanon at Colon, the training ship Hartford at Norfolk, the gunboat Hiet at Newport and the collier Zafro at Cavite.

The gunboat Nashville has sailed from Grand Tower for Chester. The cruiser Detroit from Santo Domingo City for Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi and the cruiser Albany from Shanghai for Cavite.

KNOX'S INQUIRIES ON TRUSTS.

ANSWERS THE HOUSE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.

Hasn't Done Anything Against Northern Securities Men Criminally—He Is Looking Into the Alleged Coal Trust in a Legal and Orderly Manner.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Attorney-General to-day sent to the House his response to the two anti-trust resolutions introduced by Representative Williams (Dem., Miss.) and reported out of the Committee on Judiciary when the Republican Representatives were caught napping.

One inquiry which has done toward instituting criminal proceedings in the Northern Securities case and the other inquires what has been done by the Department of Justice to determine whether or not the anthracite coal carrying roads constitute a trust in restraint of interstate commerce.

In reply to the first resolution Mr. Knox says: "I have the honor to say that no criminal prosecutions have been instituted against the persons referred to in the resolution and that further than this I do not deem it compatible with the public interest to comply with the resolution."

As to the matter of the coal carrying roads the Attorney-General says: "I have the honor to say that during the time of the anthracite coal strike the Department of Justice began an investigation for the purpose of determining whether the anthracite coal business was conducted through a combination or conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust act of 1890."

"This had not proceeded far until I discovered that if such combination existed, the evidence of its existence had been already concealed, and that if it was to be established the establishment would largely depend upon the Government's ability to secure evidence of a chain of circumstances which, in the aggregate, would establish a combination."

"In view of the fact that this department possessed no powers to compel the production of books and papers or to examine witnesses under oath, I opened up the available through a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the advisability of the Interstate Commerce Commission making a general investigation into the general question as to whether the anthracite coal roads were engaged in pooling, charging exorbitant rates for the transportation of coal, preventing the coal from reaching its natural market, and, in short, of obtaining through the powers of that commission evidence of the facts."

"About this time a complaint was made before the Interstate Commerce Commission, raising the questions above referred to. During the progress of the hearing before the commission upon this complaint several witnesses refused to produce papers and answer questions which the commission considered and ruled to be germane to the inquiry, whereupon, under the direction of the Attorney-General, proceedings were begun in the United States Circuit Court in New York for the purpose of compelling the coal companies to produce papers and answer questions."

"The Circuit Court dismissed the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and the Attorney-General, whereupon an appeal was taken by the United States under the act of Feb. 19, 1903, directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. On motion of the Attorney-General, the case was advanced and argued by a representative of the Department of Justice and a special assistant attorney at the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"This appeal was decided in favor of the powers of the commission to compel the production of the papers, and the commission is about to renew the hearings, which when completed will lay before the Department of Justice, in connection with other evidence it has gathered, and has been furnished to it by sundry persons, all the available information in relation to the alleged combination."

"Further than this I do not deem it compatible with the public interest to comply with the resolution."

TARIFF THREAT FROM CANADA.

Senate Will Be Asked to Drop Trade Negotiations With U. S.

MONTREAL, Que., April 27.—The Hon. James McMullen will move the following resolution in the Canadian Senate to-morrow:

"That the Senate of Canada is of the opinion that any further effort to secure closer trade relations with the United States by a meeting of the joint high priests of the high officials of the Mormon Church go to Mexico or Canada to contract plural marriages, A. I understand they do not go through the temple or marry plural wives with the consent of the Mormon people."

Q. (By Mr. Overman.) How often does the United States Marshal of Utah have been unable to locate Apostle Taylor, George Teasdale, Abraham Cannon, Heber J. Grant, M. F. W. Lillian Hamlin Cannon and Marion W. Merritt?

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HENDERSON TO QUIT NEW YORK.

Ex-Speaker Can't Stand Our Climate and Our "Step-Ladders."

David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has tired of New York. Soon after he retired from Congress, at the close of the session of 1903, about which time he severed his partnership with the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenahan & Kinsley, he came to this city and began the practice of law here alone in the capacity of special adviser to corporations.

It was learned yesterday from a friend of Mr. Henderson that he intends to leave his interests in this city and return to his home in Dubuque. He declared that he would not pass another winter in New York, because the climate did not agree with him. Another reason is that Mr. Henderson, who has lost a leg as a result of an abscess, is suffering from a stiffness in the knee of the other leg. In consequence, he says, he finds it difficult to cope with the rush and bustle of New York, where, as he himself puts it, the cars will not stop to take on a passenger who is not able to "step lively."

Mr. Henderson has made no plans of a definite nature, except that he intends to relinquish his business and professional interests here as speedily as possible, and he has reestablished his home in Dubuque. He will go to Los Angeles on a long visit to his son, who lives near that city.

RAILROADING HIS PLEASURE.

President Ingalls Won't Resign—Governor of Bermuda Arrives.

Melville E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four (the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad), arrived yesterday aboard the White Star liner Oceanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown. He said humorously that there was nothing in the report that he intended to resign; that he was running his railroad for the pleasure there was in it and that he did not intend to sell out. Other passengers by the Oceanic were:

The Hon. Cyril Ponsonby, Henry Bowley of the chewing gum trust, Lieut.-Gen. Stewart of the Bermuda, and Lady Stewart, Col. Stanley E. Dwyer, Lieut. Col. Broome, Major Henry Panet, John S. Dwyer, Thomas J. Barbour, Señor Pedro S. Hernandez, Secretary of the Trustees of the National Bank of the Republic of Cuba, and Prof. Anderson Stuart.

SUGAR SHIP ON A SHOAL.

Storm Rages Around the Craigneuk—Tugs Vainly Haul on Her.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27.—The schooner rigged British steamship Craigneuk, Capt. J. T. Calvin, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of raw sugar from Matanzas, Cuba, is hard aground on a high ridge in the treacherous shallows three miles off South Brigantine. The ocean wrecking tugs North America and Somers N. Smith, from Delaware Breakwater, brought their heavy hawsers into use at 6 o'clock this afternoon at high tide, and pulled steadily for half an hour, but couldn't budge the big ship. Not a ton of her cargo, valued at about \$200,000, has been jettisoned.

The storm which has been raging all day increased in fury at 8 o'clock to-night, making work by the wreckers hazardous. The tugs hauled in their hawsers and went out to sea to weather the gale. The wind to-night is blowing from the northeast, and if it does not soon abate it will drive the freighter further in shore. According to last reports from her skipper she is not leaking.

The Government lifesavers at the various stations in the immediate vicinity are maintaining a constant watch, and should they be called upon to take the crew ashore they will have a hard fight of it in the turbulent sea. The Craigneuk is visible from the upper end of the Boardwalk. Several thousand hotel guests and cottagers spent the afternoon under umbrellas looking at her.

The Craigneuk lost her way in the fog last night and poked her nose in the sand at 4:40 A. M. in a thunderstorm, but was not discovered by the beach patrol until shortly after daybreak. The lifesavers from the South Brigantine station went aboard the steamer and found her lying in an easy position. They took ashore despatches from her skipper addressed to her agents, asking for assistance.

This afternoon notice was sent to the steamship by signal, that if floated, she should proceed to Philadelphia, as her cargo had been bought by the American Sugar Refining Company and was destined for the refinery in that city.

THE FIRST MRS. CARY ALIVE.

That Will Be the Defense of Arthur L. Cary in His Wife's Divorce Suit.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 27.—Following the contention of Mrs. Arthur L. Cary, who is suing her husband, the young yachtman and publisher, for an absolute divorce, that the name of the young woman who committed suicide on Sunday at the Rochelle apartments is Martha Hanlon, Coroner Wiesendanger to-day issued a burial certificate, giving the name of the dead woman as Hanlon. The Clerk of the Health Board, under direction of the Coroner, issued a burial certificate in the name of Hanlon, but Undertaker Davis did not bury the body to-day, as Health Officer Coddling has not officially allowed the interment to proceed, because the suicide's name is still a puzzle to the authorities.

Mr. Cary admitted to-night that the report that he has a wife living in Texas is true. He said that when he married his present wife, Minnie Donohue, whose stage name was Minnie Dawn, he had reason to believe that his Texas wife was dead. At the time he was married in Texas he was a book agent.

"It seems almost providential," said he, "to find that my first wife is living. I propose to produce her when the divorce suit of my present wife is brought to trial, showing my marriage to my second wife was illegal."

The yachtman says that he has done some things in his life which have been very foolish, but that he never intentionally wronged any one. To-morrow, he says, he will attend the funeral of Martha Hanlon and place a big wreath on her grave, as she was a poor, innocent girl, whom he had befriended merely from a feeling of sympathy for her helpless condition.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 27.—The woman Martha Bond, who committed suicide in New Rochelle, N. Y., was Margaret Bond Hanlon, aged 24, of Mount Carmel, Clermont county, Ohio. This fact was admitted this afternoon by Howard Hanlon and his wife. Hanlon is a veteran of the civil war and draws a pension. He said his daughter was introduced to Cary in Cincinnati as a single man. The girl left some time between four and five years ago. She took the name of Margaret Bond, using her middle name as her surname.

Chief of Police Timmons of New Rochelle was to-night notified as to the identity of the woman.


OBITUARY.

Col. John F. Krueger, eldest son of former Judge John F. Krueger of Newark, N. J., died at Phoenix, Ariz., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Notice of his death was received by his family in Newark yesterday morning. He was 38 years old and leaves a wife and three children. He contracted a severe cold two years ago and pneumonia followed, leaving him with weak lungs. He went to Arizona over a year ago for the benefit of his health and at the same time to take care of extensive copper mining interests controlled by his father, himself and his brother Frederick. His father, mother and brother heard of his illness on Monday and are on their way to Phoenix. John F. Krueger was a Colonel on Gov. Abbott's staff in 1898 and in 1900 he was elected to the legislature. He married the daughter of Mayor Ramsdell of that town. He was fond of painting and loved to take pictures. He was an oil which gained him a reputation as an artist, although his business hours were spent chiefly as his father's secretary in the management of the great brewing interests which the Kruegers control in Newark. The body will be taken to Newark for burial.

Horace S. Ely died at his home in this city yesterday morning. He was actively engaged in the real estate business for many years and at his death was president of the corporation of Horace S. Ely & Co. Mr. Ely was born in Franklin, Catauga county, Feb. 18, 1832. He spent some of his early years in Ohio and in Connecticut and, coming to New York, entered the office of his uncle, Abner L. Ely. At the death of the latter, in 1871, he continued the real estate business in his own name. He managed many large estates and was frequently called upon as expert appraiser and commissioner. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Alfred E. Marling, under the firm name of Horace S. Ely & Co. The present corporation succeeded the firm last January. Mr. Ely was a director in the Real Estate Trust Company, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the City and County of New York, Avenue Presbyterian Church and a member of the Union League, the Lawyers and City Club, the New York and four others. His son, Horace G. Ely, is connected with Horace S. Ely & Co.

Mrs. Lydia Fox, mother of Louise A. Sully, the wife of Daniel Sully, the actor, died suddenly at her home at Lake Hill, Westchester county, on Tuesday night. She was an actress for many years, being the wife of G. B. Fox. She appeared as Columbus in the famous production of "Humpty Dumpty" several years ago when her husband was the Pentagon and George L. Fox was Humpty Dumpty. She had lived for several years at Lake Hill on a farm adjoining one owned by Daniel Sully.

John B. Pease, 32 years old, died on Tuesday in the home of his son-in-law, James L. Pease, 1247 Bloomfield street, Hoboken. He held a responsible position with Lord & Taylor in this city for many years. He leaves one daughter.






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Stewart Edward White

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The Hon. Cyril Ponsonby, Henry Bowley of the chewing gum trust, Lieut.-Gen. Stewart of the Bermuda, and Lady Stewart, Col. Stanley E. Dwyer, Lieut. Col. Broome, Major Henry Panet, John S. Dwyer, Thomas J. Barbour, Señor Pedro S. Hernandez, Secretary of the Trustees of the National Bank of the Republic of Cuba, and Prof. Anderson Stuart.